(XLVIIIth Year.) THE (No. 2422.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1793.

LONDON, *April* 1.

THE month of March has been a month of carnage. In the course of it, thirty thousand human creatures have been swept by violence from the face of the earth; but as they perished by the fortune of war, the accounts of the conflicts in which they fell, of the plains covered by the dead, of the hospitals crowded with the dying, of the air infested by the stench of maimed and mutilated bodies, and putrifying wounds, are perused by the most compassionate without horror, and by the most delicate without disgust.

The king of Prussia has taken possession of Dantzic. The partition of Poland is not indeed avowed, but actually carrying into execution by those powers who have so repeatedly, solemnly and recently, disclaimed any such intention. Thus, while we are at war to prevent the aggrandisement of France by violence and rapine, the very powers whose arms we are assisting, with whom it is possible we may be acting in concert, are openly aggrandising themselves by the same injustice and rapine which we are fighting to prevent.

April 6. By a gentleman who was at Brussels on Monday the 25th March, we learn, that when the French army entered that city, after the battle with the Austrians, he was witness to a scene that was shocking to be a spectator of—the French army were cut and mangled in a most terrible manner; some with their ears, noses, cheeks and arms, wounded—and, in short, Brussels was similar to a hospital.—Dumourier appeared very much dejected, and the day following quitted Brussels. The Austrians are on the frontiers of France, and at this time have not less than 50,000 cavalry.

The following is a translation of the order of his Catholic majesty for the expulsion of Frenchmen from Spain, addressed to the governors of the council of Castile:

"Sir,

"Hostilities ought to be regarded as already commenced with the French; and considering them as aggressors, according to the advice given by Ladislos Habor, commandant general, per interim, of Catalonia; under this supposition, his majesty, without waiting for the conclusion, which his extraordinary council will address to him, wills, that proceedings be immediately taken to expel from his kingdom, beginning at Madrid, all Frenchmen, not house-keepers; and that notice be given to each of them, without loss of time, to depart from the place of their residence in eight days time, under the penalties established in like cases.

"The day shall hereafter be fixed for their departure out of Spain, and measures will be taken to prevent their concealing themselves, or avoiding the most direct road. I inform your excellency of the order of his majesty, in order that the council may cause this royal resolution to be executed with the zeal and activity expected.

(Signed) DUKE DE LA ALCUDIA.

STATE PAPER.

PROCLAMATION of the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, at Brussels.

His majesty the emperor and king, persuaded that the oppression under which his Belgian provinces have groaned since the invasion of the French in the month of November last, has displayed to the eyes of his faithful subjects, by a too fatal experience, the perfidy of those destructive principles, which the French faction, under a pretence of a chimerical liberty, have endeavoured to propagate, do not doubt but that every honest citizen is inspired with horror at the means used by this faction, equally enemies of religion, manners, and all social order.

His majesty is also convinced, that his Belgian subjects sincerely desire the establishment of constitutional order, and their fundamental law, attacked by this faction, in the enjoyment of which these provinces have found their happiness and prosperity for many ages past.

In this state of things, the re-establishment of order and the laws being the only object of the efforts of the powerful army that his majesty has sent to the assistance of his faithful subjects, he expects that his faithful citizens will hasten to concur with him in this salutary end. Certain of being sustained and protected in their efforts by all his authority and sovereign power, his majesty declares on his side, that those who, against every attempt, shall dare to act in a contrary sense, in shewing themselves partisans of that faction, shall be treated with the utmost rigour, as rebels to their sovereign, and enemies to their country.

Given at our General Quarters at Aldenhoven, March 1, 1793.

(Signed) PRINCE COBOURG, F. M.

BERMUDA, *May* 4.

This day arrived the sloop Argo, captain S. Tucker, from Barbadoes. By her we learn, that admiral Hood was not arrived at Barbadoes the 21st of April, but was hourly expected. That on the fleet's arrival, an expedition was to go immediately against Martinique, Guadaloupe and St. Lucia. That a large fleet had left England for Jamaica, with 8000 troops, supposed to be destined to attack Hispaniola; and must have arrived by this time. The Spaniards are to make an attack on the land side at the same time.

Tuesday arrived the sloop Content, Dunscomb, from Turk's Island. She brings accounts, that three companies of picked men were raised at those islands among the inhabitants, and which, with the company of regulars of the 47th regiment, are thought sufficient to defend the islands; they have also completed a strong battery, mounted several heavy pieces of artillery, and thrown up breast works.

As soon as war was declared at the Cape, several British vessels were seized and condemned, among which was a sloop belonging to captain Samuel Lightbourn, of Heron bay, his son master. There were four French privateers out of the Cape, when the last vessel left that place (an American, which touched at Turk's Island, and gave this information) but they had taken nothing.

All the British merchantmen from England, Ireland and Scotland, for the West-Indies, now sail under convoy, except letters of marque;—the homeward bound also go under convoy.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 20.

Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock, Mr. Genet, being introduced by Mr. Jefferson, secretary of state, produced his credentials to the president; he was received and acknowledged as minister plenipotentiary, from the republic of France to the United States of America.

The following extract is copied from a letter, written by a gentleman in Cape-François, May 8, to his correspondent in Philadelphia, and received by the Sally.

"The frigate La Concorde, of forty-four guns and four howitzers, is arrived from Brest in thirty-eight days, and brought here Mr. Galbaud, our new governor, with his lady, children, and sundry officers.—He brings with him about four millions of money. This day the convoy has been seen coming from Port-au-Prince, with two ships of the line, having the commissioners on board, with about 500 persons, intended to be shipped for France.

"We hear from France that Dumourier has quitted his army in Brabant, having been seduced by dint of gold; luckily his flight has not been attended with any evil consequence.

"We have twenty ships of the line in the Mediterranean and eight in the Channel, forty more were fitting out at Brest with great activity, and must now be in readiness."

A gentleman who came passenger in the Sally, informs, that there was not a man in the French army found base enough to accompany general Dumourier, when deserting the cause of liberty and his country.

May 23. Tuesday afternoon arrived here the brig Sally from Cape-François, she left the Cape on the 9th instant. We have collected the following intelligence by conversing with several passengers on board the Sally, respecting Dumourier's defection.

On the 7th, the frigate La Concorde arrived at the Cape from Brest, which port she left on the 9th of April. On board this frigate general Galbaud arrived, as commander in chief of St. Domingo. From him many of the passengers, with whom we have conversed, had their intelligence.

Dumourier really went over to the Austrians some time in the beginning of April. He tampered first with the old commissioners to Belgia; informed them that he now found Frenchmen unmanageable under a republic, and that they required all the rigour of monarchical energy to keep them in a proper degree of subordination. He next communicated his change of sentiment to the convention by letter, who probably received the information from the commissioners as soon at least, and explicitly declared to them that France must have a king.

The passengers in the Sally, do not appear acquainted with the circumstance of commissioners being dispatched by the convention to apprehend them; but mention that Bournonville was sent off to take the command of the army.

Dumourier, they say, before he quitted his post, made known his sentiments to his army, particularly to a body of about 12,000 most attached to him. These latter hesitated a moment whether they should join him, but at last determined to remain firm. His etat-major, some passengers affirm, others mention, that a great number of officers accompanied him in his disgraceful flight.

The strange conduct of Dumourier, has been attempted to be accounted for, by supposing that some great change in the complexion of the parties of the convention, may have occasioned the adoption of some violent measure against him and a consequent order to arrest him. To avoid this, and the fate of which these proceedings were only preliminaries, he was obliged to fly as the unfortunate La Fayette had done before him.

But if we are to believe the fact of his declaration to the commissioners and to the convention, of his having changed his sentiments as to the fundamental principles of the revolution, and this fact is as well authenticated as any in the whole business; for the account through London gives it as well as that through Cape-François, and that directly from Amsterdam infers it; then it is evident that the change is not in the convention, but in Dumourier himself.

After such a change, the convention no doubt wisely adopted decisive measures respecting him, and these may have ultimately caused him to decamp, though his treachery was the primary cause.

How this prodigious change of sentiment may have been effected is another question of importance. From the character of the man, it is much less probable that it is owing to sincere conviction, that he was first in the wrong, than that he had been bribed to a change of conduct by Austrian gold.

Dumourier's communicating to the convention his change of sentiment, and telling them there must be a king, was probably with a view of intimidating them and bringing about a counter-revolution. This attempt was, no doubt, his bargain which the Austrians bound him to make, as well as the subsequent endeavour to seduce the army.

Dumourier's popularity with the army, and his consequent influence with the convention, may have led the combined powers to imagine, that if he could be gained over, the day was won. They reasoned like despots, and shewed themselves green in their acquaintance with republics, where the care of the public weal rests on the shoulders of no one man.

It may still remain a doubt whether Bournonville, and the citizens sent to apprehend Dumourier, may not have been carried off with him; but of a most important fact we may rest assured, that not one private followed the disgraceful example of their general. [General Advertiser.]

From CAPE-FRANCOIS Papers.

Some particulars of the attack on Port-au-Prince.

Extract of a letter.

"The commissioners entered Port-au-Prince, the 14th in the evening. About 300 shot have been fired; and about twenty persons killed. Borel has flown, with about 500 persons, towards Jackmel."

Port-au-Prince, April 16.

We are now well treated here, the town is quiet, and the forts in the best order. Fort St. Clair fired on the ships of the republic with red-hot shot, and succeeded in setting the America on fire, but the fire was soon extinguished; another bullet went through the cabin, but hurt no one. There were five men wounded on board the frigate La Fine.

Cape, April 23.

Yesterday at forty-six minutes after nine in the evening, we had an earthquake here. It lasted not upwards of four seconds, and appeared to be felt from north-west to south-east.

The national commissioners at St. Domingo have issued a proclamation, dated April 21, for the re-election of officers to the national guard of Port-au-Prince, having dismissed the former, who opposed the landing of the commissioners.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, April 29.

"We are wrangling among ourselves concerning privateering. The British merchants at the head of a party, have called a meeting of the citizens to present a petition to the governor, not to allow privateering vessels to go out of this port.—The meeting is to be held to-morrow when it is probable there will be several broken heads and bloody noses."

A merchant of this city, has received letters dated the 4th April, by a ship arrived at Alexandria, from Gibraltar:—From one of these letters, the following extract is copied.

"Since the commencement of hostilities against France, our small squadron stationed here, have captured fifteen French ships, eight of them with valuable cargoes of sugar, coffee, cotton and indigo, from the islands, some with wines and brandy for the northern ports, and others with assorted cargoes from Marseilles, bound to the West-Indies.

"We soon expect here a considerable squadron of British, Dutch, and Russian ships of war; these are to be joined by about twenty ships of the line from Spain, that are ready at Carthagena, which will make a very formidable fleet—what their intentions are, time will discover, some great enterprize must be in agitation. The French have failed in their expedition against the island of Sardinia, and met with considerable loss, their squadron has retired to Toulon, where we imagine they will remain during the war."

LEXINGTON, *April* 6.

On the 26th March, a company consisting of nine men, two women and eight children, on their way to

this ſtate, were attacked about five miles from the Hazle Patch towards Laurel river, about an hour before ſunſet, by a party of Indians, ſuppoſed to be about thirty. The nine men diſmounted and defended the women and children for about fifteen minutes, during which time they fired four or five rounds, but being overpowered and the Indians cloſing in on all ſides, the whole were killed or taken, except four, who eſcaped, one of which is dangerouſly wounded.

Names of the killed and miſſing.

Joel Carder and his family; James Anthony and family; Matthews Flournoy, ——— Spilman and Thomas Peniſton, James Jones, wounded; Robert Hill, James M'Farland and William Anthony, eſcaped unhurt.—The above account is given by one of the men who eſcaped.

We are juſt now informed that Peniſton and one of the children, that were miſſing, have ſince come in.

On Monday evening laſt, Morgan's ſtation on Slate creek, was taken and burnt by a party of thirty-five Indians; two of the inhabitants were killed and nineteen taken priſoners; they were purſued, and within about thirty miles the whole of the priſoners were found tomahawked and ſcalped, one of which (a woman) was found alive in her ſenſes, after being tomahawked and two ſcalps taken off.—We have the above information, from the huſband of the unfortunate woman.

On Saturday laſt the Indians killed a man on the Beech Fork of Salt river.

Monday evening they ſtole about thirty horſes from Man's Lick. The ſame day a boat was fired on in the Ohio, at the eighteen mile Iſland, by about twenty-five Indians, luckily nobody was hurt. On Tueſday evening they took a boy from Eaſtin's mill, in Jefferſon county, and carried him to the Ohio, then ſet him at liberty and gave him a knife and a pipe tomahawk. The ſame day took a man coming from the Salt works to Steel's ferry.

The above information received by the poſt-rider.

STAUNTON, *May 4.*

Extract of a letter from a correſpondent, in the territory ſouth weſt of the Ohio, to his friend in this town, dated April 25, 1793.

"Says, that the Indians ſtill continue their depredations on the frontiers—that a party of the militia, (a few days previous to the above date) had marched to the frontier of Cumberland, in order to guard them from the barbarous treatment of the ſavages.—That governor Blount had given orders for a large body of militia to be in readineſs at a minute's notice—and it was the general expectation, that another very heavy draught would ſoon take place.—He concludes thus, that their barbarities are ſo horrible and ſo numerous—he cannot give a particular account of them."

NORFOLK, *May 15.*

A trader of veracity, lately arrived at Auguſta, Georgia, and whoſe excurſions on the confines of the territory of the United States were extenſive, informs, that the depredations of the ſavages have been unuſually bold; that a number of white people are more dangerous than the Indians; and that the Creeks were lately joined by ſome tribes of Northern Indians, which muſt prove a ſtimulus to more open and outrageous operations.

BALTIMORE, *May 23.*

A gentleman of the firſt information, who paſſed through Albany on Tueſday the 7th inſtant, from the Geneſees, aſſures, that the proſpect of a general peace with the weſtern Indians, was very flattering; that the Six Nations are extremely friendly to the United States, and many of them will accompany our commiſſioners to, and attend the grand treaty which is ſhortly to be held; that the Britiſh are alſo friendly to the United States, and, as far as is conſiſtent with their preſent ſituation, appear deſirous of bringing the ſaid treaty to an amicable determination.

May 28. On Sunday evening laſt, the French privateer ſchooner Sans-Culotte, captain Ferry, with the ſnow Joſeph, her prize, arrived here. The following extracts are taken from her log-book:—April 29, took the ſchooner Eunice, captain Tucker, belonging to New-Providence, bound to Philadelphia, and ſent her into Choptank—May 5, chaſed a Bermudian ſloop on ſhore, two leagues N. of Currituck-Inlet—May 6, took the brig Fanny, captain Piles, of London, from Jamaica, bound to Philadelphia; the ſame day took the ſchooner John, captain Richardſon, from New-Providence, bound to Norfolk—May 13, took the ſloop Spry, captain Brown, from Norfolk, bound to New-Providence—May 22, at 5, P. M. ſaw four ſail of veſſels, and gave chace; they hoiſted Engliſh colours, fired each a gun to windward, and formed a line. The Sans-Culotte crowed all ſail, and at 11 o'clock came up with and engaged them for five glaſſes. The ſnow Joſeph, from Norfolk, bound to Cadiz, being to windward, brought all her guns to bear on the Sans-Culotte, in order to diſcharge them into her, then to up helm, and run her down; but the Sans-Culotte's fire proving too warm, before the deſign could be executed the Joſeph ſtruck, the captain having received a cannon ball through his right thigh, and both his hands being ſhot off. A ſquall ariſing, the three other veſſels bore away: The Sans-Culotte then hove about, to take care of her prize, when finding the captain of her ſo dangerouſly wounded, and having three wounded on board the Sans-Culotte, captain Ferry gave over the chace.

ANNAPOLIS, *May 30.*

Extract of a letter from Maſon county, Kentucky, April 7, 1793.

"Within this month paſt there has been four companies defeated in the Wilderneſs, and about 30 people killed, amongſt whom the poſt-rider unfortunately fell—The Indians ſeem diſpoſed for war on all our frontiers—a ſtation was, on the night of the firſt inſt. attacked by a large number of ſavages, and burnt to aſhes, eighteen perſons taken in all, including women and children, beſides three killed on the ſpot."

Extract of a letter from St. John's, (Antigua) dated May 2.

"A few days ago ſeveral rich and reſpectable inhabitants were butchered at Guadaloupe, in a manner too horrible to mention, which even the moſt cruel ſavage would have been aſhamed of. The following are the names of the unfortunate—Madame Vermont the elder, Madame Vermont, the younger, and two children; Madame Meyencoult, Madame Roupelle, the elder, Madame Roupelle, the younger, an infant child; the two Meſſieurs Roupelle, Monſieur Gondreſurt, three daughters juſt arrived from France, from eleven to eighteen years of age; Monſieur Brindeau, Madame Brindeau, Meſſieurs Vaudrecourt and Baelle.

STATE PAPER.

Declaration of the king of Pruſſia, reſpecting poſſeſſion of the city of Dantzic, and the territory belonging to it.

THE ſame reaſons which induced his majeſty, the king of Pruſſia, to order part of his troops to march into ſome of the diſtricts of great Poland, lay him under the neceſſity to ſecure the city of Dantzic and the territory belonging thereto. For beſides that this city never has acted for a number of years paſt, like a good neighbour towards the kingdom of Pruſſia, it is now become the rendezvous of a wicked and cruel band, who keep tranſgreſſion upon tranſgreſſion, and who try by the aſſiſtance of their deſpicable abettors to ſpread themſelves on all ſides. One of theſe villains, after having attempted in vain to ſpread his poiſonous principles among a happy and faithful nation, has nevertheleſs a free and public aſylum in the city of Dantzic; and it was only by the moſt urgent repreſentation that he could be obtained from his protectors. This laſt inſtance, together with the numerous abuſes of a miſconſtrued liberty, and the great connexion which ſubſiſts between the faction in France and Poland, and a certain party, which by means of the impudence of their principles, have gained a certain ſuperiority above the moſt of the well meaning part of the citizens, and finally the great eaſe wherewith theſe conſpirators procure all kinds of neceſſaries, but eſpecially grains, at Dantzic, by the help of their abettors, are taken collectively as objects which have drawn the attention of the king towards this city, and have obliged him to keep them within the bounds of juſtice, and provide thereby for the ſafety and peace of the adjoining Pruſſian provinces. For which purpoſe his majeſty, after a previous agreement with the other powers concerned therein, has directed his lieutenant-general de Raumer, to occupy the city and territory of Dantzic with a ſufficient number of troops, to maintain good order and public ſecurity.

It will now depend on the inhabitants, by their prudent conduct, to merit the good will of the king, by uſing his troops in a friendly manner, and giving them all the help and aſſiſtance they may be in want of; the commanding officer, on his part, will not fail to cauſe the ſtricteſt diſcipline to be obſerved, and to grant his protection to all ſuch as may find themſelves under the neceſſity to requeſt the ſame. Theſe are the ſentiments of his Pruſſian majeſty, and he therefore truſts, that the magiſtracy of Dantzic will make no difficulty in conforming to the ſame, in order to promote in this manner their ſalutary views—the good effects whereof will tend moſt of all to their advantage.

To the PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

ON Monday laſt, I had the ſatisfaction of being a ſpectator and auditor at the exhibition at St. John's college. I do not profeſs myſelf, nor am I, a competent judge of the proficiency of the ſtudents in the higher branches of ſcience; but I am convinced, from every thing, I there ſaw and heard, and from the reports of the more erudite part of the audience, that there is no exaggeration in the narrative, with which you have favoured your readers.——The only objection, I make to it, is this,—that, in the enumeration of the young gentlemen, who delivered ſpeeches, you have unfortunately omitted the names of ſeveral, who promiſe fairly, in my opinion, to become valuable members of ſociety, as well as a comfort and bleſſing to their parents.——To Maſter Magruder of Prince-George's county, Maſter Thomas of Frederick-town, Maſter Whiting of Virginia, Maſter Fowler of Annapolis, and Maſter Weems of Calvert, I acknowledge myſelf indebted for a conſiderable degree of pleaſure; and I now gladly offer them the ſmall tribute of my ſincere approbation, and applauſe.

I have been particularly gratified in finding, that ſo much attention has been paid, by the teachers in St. John's college, to a part of education, which is, beyond all other attainments, captivating and alluring to mankind, and uſeful and ornamental to the poſſeſſor.—Who is there inſenſible to the advantages of the bleſſed art of public ſpeaking? Who is there, that wants it, who would not barter for it almoſt every other poſſeſſion?——————I am aſſured, that in St. John's college, not only this art conſtitutes a part of the plan of education, but ſuch is the ardour, which has ſeized the aſpiring ſtudents, that they have formed private ſocieties for the formal diſcuſſion of moral, political, and hiſtorical queſtions. And one of the teachers, diſtinguiſhed equally for his talents, and for his literary zeal, has inſtituted a Saturday club, in which he preſides, for improving them in this enchanting art.

For my own part, I have, from the beginning, indulged the fond hope, that St. John's college would do honour to its founders.—The flattering proſpect is, at length, realized!——The ſcene of Monday laſt was like a glad harveſt after the labours of the year! And would to Heaven, that every citizen, of all ſects, every conſiderate father, in the ſtate, could have been preſent!

I will not imagine, that the oppoſition, which hath hitherto been made to this riſing ſeminary, hath proceeded from any thing elſe, than a doubt of its ſucceſs.—Few men of underſtanding can entertain the thought, that the diffuſion of ſcience can be unfavourable to religion, deſtructive of the general happineſs of mankind, or, in any manner, prejudicial to the intereſts of the ſtate.

There was a time indeed, and the hiſtory of that time, dark and horrid as it was, ought to enlighten mankind.—There was a time, when barbarians, ruſhing from their wilds, took a malignant pleaſure in defacing even the monuments of ſcience. Warring againſt humanity they of courſe deteſted and deſtroyed arts, learning, and learned men. Ferocious ignorance, ſavage pride, and gloomy ſuperſtition ſupplied their place. Tyranny erected its throne, and was ſurrounded by its miniſters of every kind. Human nature was degraded. The moſt ſhocking crimes were continually perpetrated, and virtue left the earth.—*Let our fellow-citizens, and particularly our legiſlature, read, and reflect on that time! and there can be no room to dread, that a Gothic triumph over ſcience will be exhibited in this enlightened age, and in a country of freemen.*

A SUBSCRIBER.

Annapolis, Monday, May 27, 1793.

A STORY having been propagated, injurious to me, that the French miniſter had met with inſult at my houſe; juſtice to myſelf obliges me to declare, in this public manner, that ſo far from there being any foundation for this ſtory, the miniſter did not put up at, nor was he in, my houſe, during the ſhort time he remained in this town, on his route from the ſouthward towards Philadelphia.

JOHN SUTER.

George-town, May 24, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition St. Mary's county Auguſt court next, for a commiſſion to mark and bound my part of a tract of land called BASNFORD MANOR, lying in St. Mary's county, agreeably to an act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

GEORGE CARPENTER.

St. Mary's county, May 29, 1793.

THE creditors of ISAAC SIMMONS, inſolvent debtor, are deſired to bring in their claims, legally atteſted, immediately, to

JOHN W. BURGESS, Truſtee.

May 25, 1793.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from SAMUEL COXES, in Charles county, laſt March, a negro man named BASIL, of a middle ſize, has a brown complexion, grim countenance, and is crippled in one of his arms, (I believe his left) ſo that it ſtands wide from his ſide, and is very perceivable; I have reaſon to believe he has changed his name and paſſes for a free man by the of Butler or Shorter. Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow out of the county and ſecures him in ſome gaol, ſhall receive the above reward, if in the county Four DOLLARS, and if brought home all reaſonable expence, paid by

WALTER JAMESON.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 6th inſtant, a negro woman ſlave named SALL, but calls herſelf SALL SHORT, and ſometimes SALL WORTH; ſhe formerly belonged to Walter Jameſon, of Charles county; it is probable ſhe may make towards Annapolis, as ſhe ſays ſhe has a brother living there, and likewiſe one in Baltimore; ſhe is a ſhort well made wench, has an impertinent look and talk, when examined, and likewiſe ſwears hard, particularly by G-d;—her cloathing uncertain (though ſhe had a thick with her of cotton and thread, and ſleeves made out of rolls), ſhe has a noted ſcar (or mark) on her breaſt, occaſioned, before I got her, by whipping, and if examined, has many about her body. Whoever ſecures ſaid wench in gaol, ſo that I get her again, or brings her home, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN M'ATEE.

Prince-George's county, Broad creek, May 23d, 1793.

A GENEROUS price will be given for a SERVANT whoſe reputation is founded upon his honeſty, ſobriety, induſtry and capacity, to drive a carriage. Inquire of the Printers for further particulars.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the creditors of NICHOLAS COLEMAN, an inſolvent debtor, of Talbot county, that agreeably to the act of 1774, entitled, An act for the relief of inſolvent debtors, that an ejectment will be brought at the enſuing June term by the ſheriff of Talbot county for a lot of ground in Eaſton, the property of the ſaid Nicholas Coleman, diſtinguiſhed in the plot of the ſaid town by No. 115.

This public notice is given that all the creditors of the aforeſaid Nicholas Coleman may join in a bond to indemnify the ſheriff of Talbot county againſt any coſts and charges that may accrue by means of the aforeſaid ejectment.

Eaſton, May 7, 1793.

WILLIAM CATON,

LADIES & GENTLEMENS

HAIR-DRESSER & PERFUMER,

At the Sign of the HEAD-DRESS,

Francis-Street,

Has just IMPORTED, from LONDON,

Via Philadelphia,

IN THE LATEST ARRIVALS,

A complete Assortment of

The following ARTICLES,

—VIZ.—

HAIR-POWDERS.

ORRICE, Violet, French, Philadelphia, common and Marechalle.

POMATUMS.

Violet, Franchifpane, Vanille, Rose, Jeffamine, Tuberenfe, Oillet, Marechalle, Bouquet, Mille Fleur and Orange.

COMMON POMATUMS.

Lemon, Bergamot, Citron, Cloves, Lavender and Thyme.

SOAPS.

Patent Windsor, Almond, Caftile, Joppa, Naples and Shaving.

PERFUMED WATERS.

Double distilled Lavender, Hungary, Bergamot, Jeffamine, Bouquet, Mille Fleur, Orange, Tuberenfe, Chypre, Citron and Suave.

ESSENCES.

Lemon, Citron, Codra, Bergamot, Lavender and Orange.

OILS.

Jeffamine, Cloves, Lavender and Thyme.

WASH-BALLS.

Milk of Roses, by the bottle, and of the best quality, Royal Marble, Camphire, Bergamot, Lavender, Italian and Shaving Powder.

For the HAIR.

Hair-Pins, Rollers, Pinching, Craping, Curling and Cold Irons; Powder Knives, Hair Scissars, Hair Ribbon, Powder Bags, Swandown and Silk Puffs, of all kinds; Powder Boxes, Tortoise Shell, Horn and Ivory Combs; an infallible POMATUM, that will nourish the hair, make it grow thick and long, and preserve it to extreme old age.

For the TEETH.

Tooth Brushes, Tooth Powder, of all sorts, and Tooth Picks.

——ALSO,——

Razors, and Razor and Elastic Strops, of the best Makers, warranted; Lip-Salve, a variety of Smelling Bottles; Wash-ball and Soap Boxes, Dressing Cases, Shaving, Nail, Cloth and Hair Brushes; Sealing Wax, Black Sticking and Court Plaister; Scissars, Dress and Hair Cushions; a variety of Dressing Cases, containing the whole Apparatus for shaving; Braids, False Tails, Umbrellas, Walking Canes, with and without Swords; Band and Hat Boxes, Boot Jacks, Shoe Blacking, by the Stick or Bottle; a number of elegant TOYS, and a large quantity of BEAR's GREASE, that will thicken the hair, and hasten the growth thereby, nourish it at the roots, and prevent it from turning gray.

His Royal Chemical WASH BALL, for rendering the arms and hands delicately white and soft; it prevents them from chopping or tanning, is one of the greatest preservers of natural bloom and beauty, and is far superior to any kind of Wash-ball whatever.

TO TRAVELLERS.

Oiled Clothes,

For Men's HAT, BATHING CAP, and GREAT COAT COVERS.

MADE and SOLD,

BY

William Caton,

WHERE MAY LIKEWISE BE HAD,

Trunks,

Of various kinds and qualities, elegant and cheap.

MR. CATON,

Actuated by a due regard to the sacred principles of gratitude, tenders his most grateful thanks for that liberal patronage which a generous and indulgent public have afforded him, and he flatters himself that while his mind is animated by a lively sense of preceding favours, his future conduct will entitle him to the claim of universal approbation.

To be Sold, or Rented,

A neat and convenient

Framed Dwelling House,

Situate in South-East-Street,

With a large GARDEN.

It will be sold cheap for Ready Money, or on a short Credit.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, some time in November last, a small black COW with a white face; her ear marks are a crop on the left ear and a hole in the right. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

PRISCILLA SIMMONS.

16th April, 1793. 3X

ALEXANDER & LONG,

HAVE RECEIVED,

By the latest Arrivals from EUROPE,

A Handsome and well-chosen

Assortment of GOODS,

Which they have just opened,

At their WET and DRY GOODS STORE, in Corn-Hill-street,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

WHITE, Brown, Irish, and Russia Sheetings,
¾ and ⅞ Irish Linens,
Dowlais,
German Linens,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Apron wide and Narrow Check,
Patent, ribbed, and plain White and Black Silk Hose,
Silk and Cotton do.
Mens White and Brown Thread and Cotton do.
Ladies fine Cotton do.
Boys White and Brown Thread do.
Bandano Handkerchiefs,
Black Silk do.
Coloured Cotton do.
Linen and White do.
Ladies long Shawls,
Common do.
Ladies Coloured & White Gloves,
Mens do.
A neat Assortment of Ribbons, Ferrettings, and Bindings,
Silk Purses,
Ladies Hat & Shoe Bows,
Sattins, Modes, Sarsenets and Persians,
Sewing Silk,
Black Gloves and Mits,
Ladies fashionable Hats,
Fans well assorted,
Plain, striped and cross-barred Muslins,
Muslin Aprons, Handkerchiefs and Cravats,
Fine Dimities and Muslinets,
Counterpanes of different sizes,
Wide and Narrow Bed-Ticking,
Striped and Brown Hollands,
Threads, Tapes and Bobbin,
White Chapel Needles,
Superfine & second clothes,
Buff, Slate, Black, and White Cassimers,
Striped and Plain Nankeens,
Bombazine and Bombazet,
Crape, Moreens, Joan's Spinning and Durants,
Spinning Cotton,
Mens, Youths and Childrens, fine and coarse Hats,
Saddles, Saddle Clothes, and Bridles,
Stuff Shoes and Slippers,
Children's Morocco and Leather Shoes,
Sweeping and Scrubbing Brushes,
Cloth and Shoe do.
Large and small Waiters,
Paste-board,
Hardware, &c. &c.

They are always supplied with an extensive

ASSORTMENT of

Wet Goods, Groceries, &c.

To which they pay particular attention, and can, with propriety, recommend as genuine, viz.

WINES: Old Madeira, Sherry, Red Port, Teneriffe, Malaga,
French Brandy,
Old Spirit,
W. I. Rum,
N. England do.
Gin in cases and casks,
Molasses,
Brown Sugar of different Qualities,
Double and single refined and Lump do.
TEAS: Fresh Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, Congo, Bohea,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Rice,
Pearl Barley,
Sago,
Spanish Liquorice,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Cordials,
Bottle Corks,
Fresh Lemons,
Glass and Queen's Ware,
Large and small Sets of China,
Mace,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,
Cloves,
Pepper,
Ginger,
Citron,
Sugar Candy,
Almonds,
Raisins in jars and kegs,
English Cheese,
London Porter,
Olives,
Anchovies,
Capers,
Sweet Oil,
Catsup,
Vinegar,
Durham Mustard,
Spermaceti & Tallow Candles,
Pipes and Smoaking Tobacco,
Spanish Segars,
White and Brown Soap,
Starch and Fig Blue,
Scented Hair Powder and Pomatum,
Lampblack & Shoe Blacking,
A small Assortment of Patent Medicines,
Herrings by the Barrel, &c. &c.

A. and L. beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are determined to dispose of their goods on the CHEAPEST terms—this they flatter themselves they are enabled to do, from their care and attention in laying supplies in, as well as from their common mode of dealing, which is for CASH or PRODUCE only, an obvious advantage, that ought to induce those who purchase with cash or grain, to call at their store and examine their goods before they bargain elsewhere.

May 20, 1793. 3X

ALL persons having just claims against the estate of ROBERT BRADLY TYLER, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are desired to hand them in properly attested and passed by the orphans court, and those indebted to said deceased are requested to make immediate payment, to

DRYDEN TYLER, Administratrix.

May 1, 1793. 2

To be SOLD,

By the Subscriber,

On MONDAY the 10th day of June next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, on the premises, at public sale, if not sold before at private sale, of which public notice will be given,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, being part of Litchworth's Chance, containing 450 or 500 acres, lying in Calvert county, 50 miles from Baltimore town, and two from the Chesapeake bay; on which is a large thriving apple orchard and a number of other excellent fruit-trees, about 150 acres of excellent wood-land, and between 30 and 40 acres of prime meadow ground, two tobacco houses, one of which is in tolerable good repair, other buildings are but temporary. The terms of payment will be one third in hand, the other two thirds in one and two years, with interest from the day of sale. For further particulars, inquire of Mr. Gideon Dare, merchant, Calvert county, who will shew the property on application, or to the subscriber, at Mr. Gerard Hopkins's, cabinet-maker, Gay-street, Baltimore.

WILLIAM HARRIS.

Baltimore, April 23, 1793. 3

George Johnson,

At his DRY and WET GOODS STORE,

At the Head of the Dock,

Lately in the occupation of Mr. *John Randall*,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the public, that he has now on hand, and for sale, on the very lowest terms, a beautiful assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season.

He has also just received from Philadelphia, a quantity of very fine hyson tea, excellent bloom and sun-raisins, Florence oil in flasks, capers, anchovies, and a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate, which, added to the articles he formerly had in that line, forms an excellent and extensive assortment of GROCERIES. 2

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Leonard town, which, if not taken up before the first day of July next, will be returned to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

JOHN A. THOMAS, Esq; St. Mary's county, - - - - - 3 letters.
Rob. Chesley, Esq; - - ditto 1
Robert Clarke, - - - ditto 1
Burt. Tarlton, - - - ditto 1
Col. Rob. Jarboe, - - ditto 1
Jno. Leich, - - - ditto 1
Rich. Llewellen, - - ditto 1
Charles Leigh, - - - ditto 1
Jno. Murray, painter, Baltimore, - 1
Miss Rebecca Adderton, care of Edw. Swan, Allen's Fresh, - - - - 1

May 7, 1793. 3X

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, Upper-Marlborough, if not taken up before the first of July next, will be sent to the general Post-Office, as dead Letters—

BENJAMIN BERRY, Esquire, Prince-George's county.
Mr. Thomas Black, Upper-Marlborough, Prince-George's county.
Mr. John Brown, Queen-Anne's county, state Maryland.
Messieurs Hanson and Bond, Printers, Alexandria.
Miss Rebecca Bayly, Prince-George's county.
Miss Mary Beall, Upper-Marlborough.
The right reverend Thomas J. Clagett, post-office, Upper-Marlborough, (3 letters).
Mr. Thomas B. Clements, Upper-Marlborough.
Miss Rebecca Fry.
Joshua Groves, and Co. Queen-Anne, Patuxent river.
John Read Magruder, Esquire, Upper-Marlborough.
William M'Blair, merchant, Lower-Marlborough.
Mr. John Mallowny, Nine Bridges, Queen-Anne's county.
Mr. Thomas Lyles, Queen-Anne.
Mrs. Mary Lyles, Patuxent river, Maryland.
John Coats Jones, Esquire, Inspector Revenue, Cedar Point.
Henry Hunt, Esquire, Sheriff, Calvert county.
Samuel Tyler, Esquire, Register Wills, Upper-Marlborough.
Mr. Roger Parke, Upper-Marlborough.
Colonel Joseph Wilkinson, Calvert county.
Colonel Gabriel Vanhorn, Prince-George's county.
Doctor Daniel Rawlings, Lower-Marlborough.
Captain Matthew Readmon, Nottingham.

3X SAMUEL HAMILTON, D. P. M.

Two Guineas Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living near Calvert county court-house, on Friday night last, a bright bay HORSE, about fourteen and an half hands high, has a blaze face, some saddle spots on his back, four white feet, thick mane, some grey hairs at the root of his tail; if any brand it is forgot. He was stole by a certain LEONARD TURNER, who was seen upon him in the neighbourhood of major Sollman's, near South river church. Whoever delivers the said horse to the subscriber, shall be paid ONE GUINEA REWARD, and ONE GUINEA will be paid for apprehending the thief, so that he be brought to punishment.

JAMES SKINNER.

N. B. The above fellow, is a dark mulatto, and a notorious thief.

May 13th, 1793. 2

An ACT for the relief of certain FOREIGNERS *who have settled on this State, further supplementary to the ACT for* NATURALIZATION; *passed the 22d of December*, 1792.

WHEREAS the act for naturalization, passed at July session, in the year seventeen hundred and seventy-nine, declares, that every person, who shall thereafter come into this state, from any nation, kingdom, or state, and shall repeat and subscribe a declaration of his belief in the Christian religion, and take, repeat and subscribe, the oath or affirmation in the same act prescribed, before the governor and the council, or before the general court, or any one of the judges thereof, or before any county court, shall thereupon, and thereafter be deemed, adjudged, and taken, to be a natural-born subject of this state; and shall be thenceforth, entitled to all the immunities, rights and privileges, of a natural-born subject of this state; subject, nevertheless, to the restriction provided by the said act: And whereas, since the passage of the said act, divers foreigners have come into this state, and have settled, and become inhabitants thereof, and have been induced, from the various advantages afforded by our government, climate, soil, and commerce, to employ their money in the purchase of property, both real and personal, and so improve the same, thereby acquiring a just and equitable title to such property; but, through ignorance of the provisions contained in the before mentioned act, or apprehending that taking and subscribing the oaths of allegiance, in the usual manner, would entitle them to the advantages of property, the said foreigners have not taken and subscribed the oath, prescribed by the act for naturalization, under the particular circumstances required by the same, whereby their titles to such real property as they have acquired, since their settlement in this state, may be drawn in question, to their great prejudice and injury; and whereas, the said foreigners have always manifested a firm attachment to our government and laws, and it is conceived that by securing their interest in our soil, their affections to this country will be more fully confirmed, and that justice and policy require, that the hardships and inconveniences, under which they respectively labour, should be remedied; therefore,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all and every the said foreigners who, since their settlement in this state, have purchased and acquired, by any lawful and fair means, any portion of property, real, personal or mixed, and have since possessed and enjoyed the same, and have still a just and equitable title thereto, whether such titles be derived from grant, gift, purchase or devise, shall, by virtue of this act, hold, possess, and enjoy, such property, real, personal, and mixed, as fully and amply, and to all intents and purposes, as rightfully, as the said foreigners would have been entitled to hold, possess, and enjoy the same if they had, respectively, naturalized themselves, according to the express provisions contained in the said act for naturalization.

And be it further enacted, That in case any real property, purchased or acquired by foreigners, since the passage of the aforesaid act, hath been escheated, it is hereby declared, that all the right and title of this state to the said property so escheated, and to any property so escheatable, be, and the same are, hereby relinquished, and vested for ever hereafter in the said foreigners, their heirs, and assigns;—saving nevertheless, to all persons whatsoever, who may have heretofore acquired titles to any such escheatable property, under the laws of this state, their several and respective rights: And all and every person and persons, who may have purchased, or otherwise acquired, any real property, from or under the said foreigners, or any of them, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, entitled to all and every advantage, with respect to such property, as if the same had been purchased, or acquired, from or under any foreigners who have naturalized themselves, according to the provisions of the said original act.

Provided nevertheless, That the said foreigners, respectively, before they shall receive the benefit of this act, shall naturalize themselves, in the mode prescribed by the original act, on or before the first day of August next ensuing; any law to the contrary thereof notwithstanding: *And provided also*. That no applications, within the period limited by this act, to prejudice the rights of the said respective foreigners, or others, shall be admitted or received.

And, in order to carry the good intention, as well of this, as of the said original act, into complete execution, *Be it enacted*, That the governor and council shall, and they are hereby required, to cause the said respective acts to be printed and published in the several news-papers within this state, for the space of six weeks after the end of this session of assembly, in the English, French, and German languages; and shall also cause the said original act to be published, in like manner, for the space of three weeks, in the month of August, in every year hereafter.

ETAT DE MARYLAND.

ARRET

Pour subvenir au soulagement de certains étrangers qui se sont établis dans cet état, supplées à l'arrêt de naturalization, passé 22me Decembre, 1792.

D'AUTANT que l'arrêt pour la naturalization, passé dans la séance de Juillet, l'an mil sept cens soixante et dix neuf, declare, que toute personne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet état, de quelque nation, royaume ou état, que ce soit, et répétera et signera un edéclaration de sa croyance dans la religion chrétienne, et prendra, répétera et signera, le ferment, ou l'affirmation, prescrite et ordonné par le dit Arrêt, pardevant le gouverneur et son conseil, ou pardevant la cour générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de les juges, ou pardevant quelque cour de comté, sera alors et dorénavant, regardé et considéré comme sujet naturel de cet état, et sera, à l'avenir, en droit de jouir de toute la liberté et des privileges d'un sujet natural de cet état; néanmoins, assujettis aux restrictions réferées par le dit arrêt: Et d'autant que, depuis que cet arrêt est passée, divers étrangers sont venus dans cet état, et s'y sont établis, et en sont devenus habitants, et ont été portés, par les differentes avantages accordés par notre gouvernement, par le climat, par le sol, par le commerce, et par la facilité d'employer leur argent d'acheter des biens meubles et immeubles, et de les faire valoir, en acquérant des titres justes et équitables pour les dits biens; mais, par l'ignorance des choses contenues dans l'arrêt ci-devant mentionnée, ou, en concevant qu'en prenant et signant le serment d'obéissance, dans la forme ordinaire, ils seroient en droit de jouir des avantages que jouissent les sujets naturels, les dits étrangers n'ont pas pris et signé le serment prescrit par l'arrêt pour naturalization, sous les circonstances particulières qui en étoit requises; c'est pourquoi les titres acquis pour les achats des biens à fonds qu'ils ont acheté, depuis leur établissement dan cet état, pouroient être éxaminés, ce qui leur seroit très préjudiciable et injurieux: Et d'autant que les dits étrangers ont toujours manifesté un grand attachement pour notre gouvernement et nos loix, et que nous concevons, qu'en mettant leurs biens en sureté dans notre pais, que leur affection pour cet état sera plus entiérement confirmée, et que la justice et le politique réquere, que les peines et les inconvénients, qu'ils louffrent, soient remédies,

C'est pourquoi l'Assemblée Générale de Maryland a passé un Arrêt, dans lequel il est entendu, Que tous les étrangers qui, depuis leur établissement dans cet état, ont acheté et acquis, par des voies justes et legitimes, quelques biens meubles et immeubles, et qui, depuis, les ont possedé et jouit, et qui en ont encore des titres justes et équitables, soit qu'ils leur fussent légués par concession, par dons, ou par testament, en vertu de cet arrêt, auront possession et jouiront des dits biens, meubles et immeubles, aussi entiérement et amplement, à tous égards, et aussi légitimement comme si les dits étrangers auroient été en droit de tenir, d'avoir, et de jouir des dits biens, s'ils se fussent faits naturalizer, suivant les formes contenues dans le dit arrêt pour la naturalization.

Et qu'il soit encore ordonné, Que, si en cas quelque bien à fond acheté, ou acquis, par des étrangers, depuis que le susdit arrêt est passé, a été confisqué, il est declaré, par ces presentes, que tous les droits et les titres de cet etat, contre le dit bien, confisqué de cette maniere, et contre tout bien confiscable, soient, et sont par ce moyen, abandonnes, et investis à jamais aux dits etrangers, leurs heritiers, ou, substitués; cedant, neanmoins, à toute personne qui aura acquis des titres, pour aucun de ces biens confiscables, sous les loix de cet etat, les divers droits: Et tout personne qui aura acheté, ou acquis, quelque bien à fond, des dits etrangers, sera, et est ici declaré, en droit de tous les avantages que le bien peut produire, comme s'il avoit été achete ou acquis de quelque etranger, qui se soit naturalize selon les ordonnances du dit arrêt original.

A condition, néanmoins, Que les dits etrangers se naturaliseront, dans la forme prescrite par l'arrêt original, auparavant de recevoir l'avantage de cet arrêt, laquelle naturalization sera avant, ou sur le premier jour du mois de Aout prochain; toute ordonnance contraire à celle-ci sera illegale: pourvu, qu'aucune application ne se fasse, ou dessous du tems limite par cet arrêt, pour prejudicier les droits des dits etrangers, ou autres, et qu'elle ne soient admises ni reçues.

Et, afin de continuer les bonnes intentions, tant par ces presents que par celles de l'arrêt original, et les mener à une entiere execution, *Qu'il soit encore ordonné*, Que le gouverneur et son conseil seront, et sont ainsi pries, de faire imprimer les dits arrêts, dans les diverses Gazettes de cet etat, pendant l'espace de six semaines après la fin de cet seance d'assemblee, dans les langues Françoises, Allemandes et Angloises; et le dit arrêt original sera publie dorenavant de la même maniere, pendant l'espace de trois semaines, toutes les ans, dans le mois de Aout.

Ein GESEZ zur Erleichterung gewisser in diesem Staate ansässiger Fremdlinge, ein fernerer Nachtrag zum NATURALISIRUNGS-GESEZE—*gegeben den 22n December*, 1792.

DA das Naturalisirungs Gesez gegeben in der November Sitzung des Jahres siebenzehn hunder und neun und siebenzig erklaeret, dass jede Person, die darnach, von irgend einer Nation Reich oder Staat, in diesen Staat kommen, und vor dem Gouverneur und Rath, oder dem Allgemeinen Gericht, oder vor irgend einem Richter desselben, oder vor irgend einem Grafschafts Gericht eine Erklaerung ihres Glaubens an die Christliche Religion nachsprechen und unterschreiben, und den in demselben Gesezе vorgeschriebenen Eid oder Betheurung leisten nachsprechen und unterschreiben werde, darauf und darnach fuer einen eingebohrnen Buerger dieses Staats geachtet angesehen und gehalten seyn und von deman zu allen Freyheiten Rechten und Privilegien eines eingebohrnen Buergers dieses Staates berechtiget seyn solle, der in besagtem Gesezе bestimmten Einschraenkung nichtdestoweniger unterworfen: Und da, seitdem dieses Gesez gegeben worden, verschiedene Fremdlinge in diesen Staat gekommen, sich darin niedergelassen haben, und Einwohner desselben geworden sind, und durch die mannigfaltigen Vortheile, welche unsere Regierung, Himmelsstrich, Boden und Handel verschaffen, veranlasset wurden, ihr Geld zum Ankauf sowohl reellen als personlichen Eigenthums zu verwenden, und dasselbe zu benuzen, wodurch sie einen gerechten und billigen Anspruch an solches Eigenthum erwarben; allein da die besagten Fremdlinge aus Unkunde der in vorbemeldetem Gesezе enthaltenen Vorkehrungen, oder weil sie vermuthesen, dass die Eide der Treue auf die gewoehnliche Weise leisten und unterschreiben ihnen die Vortheile des Eigenthums rechtes zukommen lasse, den durch das Naturalisirungs Gesez vorgeschriebenen Eid, unter den in demselben erleichtenden besondern Umständen, nicht geleistet und unterschrieben haben, wodurch ihre Anspruche auf reelles Eigenthum, das sie seit ihrer Niederlassung in diesem Staate erworben haben, bezweifelt werden moegen, zu ihrem grossen Nachtheil und Schaden; und da die besagten Fremdlinge immer eine sulche Anhaenglichkeit an unsere Regierung und Gesеze geoffenbaret haben, und da man sich vorstellet, dass durch Sicherstellung ihres Interesses in unserm Grund und Boden ihre Zuneigung zu diesem Lande desto mehr werde bekraftiget werden, und da Gerechtigkeit und Staatsklugheit erfordern, dass den Beschwerden und Unbequemlichkeiten welche sie respective bedrucken, abgeholfen werde; Derwegen,

Sey es durch die allgemeine Versammlung von Maryland zum Gesez gemacht, Dass alle und jede besagte Fremdlinge, welche seit ihrer Niederlassung in diesem Staate irgend einen Theil Eigenthums, reell, personlich oder vermischt, durch irgend gesezliche und erlaubte Mittel angekauft und erworben, und dasselbe seithdem besessen und genossen, und noch gerechte und billige Ansprueche darauf haben, es seyen solche Ansprueche hergeleitet von Uebertrag, Schenkung, Kauf, oder Nachlass—in Kraft dieses Gesezes, solches Eigenthum, reelles, personlich, oder vermischtes, eben so vollkommentlich und genueglich, und in allem Betracht eben so rechtmaessiglich behalten besitzen und geniessen sollen, als sie, die besagten Fremdlinge, berechtiget gewesen seyn wuerden es zu behalten zu besizen und zu geniessen, wenn sie sich respective naturalisirt hatten den aufrueckichen in besagtem Naturalisirungs Gesez enthaltenen Vorkehrungen gemaess.

Und es sey ferner zum Gesez gemacht, Dass hierbey kundgethan werde, ins Fall irgend reelles Eigenthum, durch Fremdlinge gekauft oder erworben seithem besagten Gesez gegeben ist, confiscirt geworden ist, und auf alle Rechte und Ansprueche dieses Staats auf besagtes so confiscirtes Eigenthum und auf irgend ein zu confiscirendes Eigenthum hiemit Verzicht gethan ist und wird, und dasselbe hinfuero fuer immer den besagten Fremden ihren Erben und Assignirten ertheilt wird;—allen Personen wer sie seyn moegen, die hiervor nach den Gesezen dieses Staates auf irgend solches zu confiscirenden Eigenthum Anspruche erworben haben, ihre verschiedene und respective Rechte nichtdestoweniger vorbehalten. Und alle und jede Person oder Personen, welche irgend reelles Eigenthum von oder von wegen besagten Fremdlingen oder irgend einem derselben gekauft oder auf andere Weise erworben haben moegen, sollen erklaeret werden und sind hiemit erklaerezu seien und jeden auf solches Eigenthum Bezug habent den Vortheilen berechtiget zu seyn, als waere dasselbe von oder von wegen irgend solchen Fremdlingen die sich den Vorkehrungen besagten urspruenglichen Gesezes gemaess naturalisirt haben, gekauft oder erworben worden.

Nichtdestoweniger mit dem Vorbehalt, Dass besagte Fremdlinge respective ehe und bevor sie die Wohlthat dieses Gesezes erlangen, sich auf die in dem urspruenglichen Gesеze vorgeschriebene Weise an oder vor dem ersten Tag nachstkuenftigen Augusts naturalisiren lassen, irgend eines Gesezes zum Gegentheil ungeachtet. *Und auch vorbehalten*, dass waehrend des in diesem Gesеze bestimmten Zeitraumes keine Angaben, die Rechte der besagten respectiven Fremdlinge oder jeden zu benachtheiligen, zugelassen oder angenommen werden sollen.

Und damit die gute Absicht so wohl dieses als des urspruenglichen Gesezes vollstaendig ausgefuehret werde; *Sey es zum Gesez gemacht*, dass der Gouverneur und Rath (und es wird ihnen hie mit aufgetragen) die besagten respectiven Gesez-, sechs wochen lang nach dem Ende dieser Sitzung der Versammlung, in den verschiedenen Zeitungen dieses Staates, in der Englischen, Franzoesischen und Deutschen Sprache drucken und bekannt machen lassen sollen; und auch, dass sie besagtes urspruenglicher Gesez, auf dieselbe Weise, drey Wochen lang, im August Monat jeden kuenftigen Jahres bekanntmachen lassen sollen.

THE subscriber proposes, in the ensuing spring, to have a number of STAVES, of different kinds, made on his land, situated about eight miles from George-town, and five from Bridge-town, at the head of Chester, Kent county, in this state, and about eight miles from Duck-creek, in the state of Delaware. He wishes to put the business into the hands of a careful and experienced person, who is to procure such workmen under him as may be necessary, can give good security, if required, for any engagements he may enter into, and will prepare the STAVES or whatever market they are intended for, at his own expence. He would prefer paying the person he contracts with a certain proportion of the net profits arising from the sale of the staves, to giving a fixed price. As some parts of the timber will not answer for staves, but may suit for ship-building, he means to have such parts prepared for that purpose. Any person inclined to undertake the business, is requested to make known his proposals, in writing, between this and the 10th day of March next.

He will also dispose of a number of TREES, standing, if a generous offer is made.

WALTER DULANY.

Annapolis, December 28, 1792.

May 15, 1793.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 2d day of this instant, as a runaway, a negro lad by the name of JESS, who says he is the property of Elias Ratliff, of Virginia; he is about seventeen years old, five feet six or seven inches high, his cloathing an old cotton jacket and breeches. His master is desired to pay the fees and take him out of gaol, otherwise he will be sold agreeable to law.

F. HAMERSLEY, Sheriff of St. Mary's county.

ANNAPOLIS:

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